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THE WAR.

The annexed hit at the unending Florida war, is from a "down east" paper.

Ever since the creation,
By the best calculation,
The Florida war has been raging,
And 'tis our expectation
That the last conflagration
Will find us the same contest waging!

And yet 'tis not an endless war,
As facts will plainly show,
Having been "ended" forty times
In twenty months or so.

Sam Jones, Sam Jones, thou great unwhipp'd,
Thou mak'st a world of bother;
Indeed, we quite suspect thou art
One Davy Jones's brother.

"The war is ended," comes the news,
We've caught them in our gin;
The war is ended, past a doubt,
"Sam Jones has just come in!"

But, hark! next day the tune we change,
And sing a counter strain;
"The war's not ended," for, behold,
"Sam Jones is out again!"

And ever and anon we hear,
Proclaim'd in cheering tones,
Our General's had—a battle? no,
A "talk" with Samuel Jones!

For aught we see, while ocean rolls,
(As though these crafty Seminoles
Were doubly nerved and sinew'd,)
Nor art nor force can e'er avail,
But, like some modern premium tale,
The war's "to be continued."

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

The Deed of Separation.

BY MRS. ABDY.

Emma Wilmot, a blooming sprightly girl of eighteen, was reading the newspaper to her mother and uncle in the boudoir of the former, and had just finished the account of an alarming fire in London. "Uncle," she said, "I think there are very few sights that you have not seen; pray were you ever present at a tremendous fire!"

"Yes, Emma," replied Major Hervey: "I was once present at a fire tremendous enough even to gratify a young lady's taste for horrors; it was the most awful description of fire, because it was the work of an incendiary, and combustibles had been laid to give its progess artificial rapidity; it was not a London fire either, where the spring of a watchman's rattle acts as the wave of an enchanter's wand, procuring engines and assistance from every quarter. It took place in a retired country situation, ten miles from any town, and, to sum up the horrors, it was at the house of my dear and valued friends."

"Will you tell me the particulars, uncle!" said Emma: "that is, if it will not make you sad to do so."

"It will not make me sad, Emma, for that fire is connected with the most pleasurable event in my life, and most happy am I, for the sake of my friends, that it took place."

"Perhaps your friends were poor," said Emma; "had insured their house much beyond its value, and were glad of the additional money!"

"No, Emma, you are wrong; the house of my friend was certainly insured, but the insurance was beneath its value, and they lost many little articles of use and ornament endeared to them by circumstances, and which no money could replace; however they found an article more precious than any they had lost."

"Oh! now I guess the mystery—they discovered a concealed treasure in the ruins."

"You are at once right and wrong: they certainly gained a treasure, or rather they regained it; for they had possessed it once, and wantonly cast it away."

"Now, uncle, you speak in riddles; do pray tell me the story."

Major Hervey looked at Lady Wilmot, who gave a nod and smile of assent, and he began his narrative.

"About twenty years ago, Emma, I went to pay a visit to a young married couple, for whom I had a sincere regard; they lived in a beautiful country house, surrounded by spacious grounds. It was spring; the whole neighborhood seemed one sheet of blossoms, and the clustering branches of the lilac and laburnum gave beauty and fragrance to my walk through the avenue leading to the residence of Sir Edgar and Lady Falkland. They were young, handsome, wealthy, intellectual, and yet my visit to them was of a melancholy nature. They did not live happily together. They had decided on a separation, and the purpose of my journey was to inspect and witness a deed of separate maintenance."

"How very shocking!" said Emma; "nothing can justify the separation of a married couple."

"I do not agree with you there, my dear," said her uncle; "there may be circumstances which justify this painful measure; such, however, were not the circumstances of my friends; the moral conduct of each was unimpeachable, and they were free from extravagance and dissipation; but they were unfortunately too much alike in respects where it would have been most desirable that they should have differed; they were both haughty, exacting, irritable, impatient of slights, and nervously perceptible of slights where no one else would have descried them. I think the faults were as nearly as possible equal on each side. The lady complained of the want of the attentions of a lover in her husband, and the gentleman complained that his wife would not condescend to dress, sing or smile, for his gratification alone, as she was wont to do in the days of courtship. They became contradictory, peevish, and sullen, and a fatal want of confidence ensued on every affair of life, whether trifling or important."

"How different from my dear father and mother," said Emma, "who can never keep anything a moment from each other?"

"The confidence which they withheld from each other," pursued Major Hervey, "they reposed in various quarters, and several of the friends thus injudiciously distinguished made use of the idle and common-place phrase, 'When married people cannot live happily together, it is best for them to separate.' This advice had an effect which sounder advice often fails in having. It was accepted by each of the parties, and carried into execution. An eminent lawyer was directed to prepare a deed of separation, and, when once signed and witnessed, Lady Falkland was to quit the residence of her husband, and to return to that of her parents. My friends, as you may imagine, were not sitting together. I was shown into the study of Sir Edgar, and I spared no pains or arguments to prevail on him to reconsider his determination, and to endeavor to bear with the little imperfections of his wife, and to persuade her to bear with his own. He would not, however, admit that he had given her any provocation; he seemed thoroughly convinced of her coldness and want of attachment to him. After some cross-questioning, I succeeded in getting him to allow that he was occasionally a little irritable; but such irritability, he said, would soon disappear, were it not kept alive by the provoking and taunting remarks of his wife."

"He should have been married to such a woman as my dear mamma," said Emma; "she is so mild and patient, that she would soften the most irritable temper in the world."

"Do not praise your mother quite so enthusiastically, my love," said Lady Wilmot smiling; "it is almost as bad as praising yourself."

"When I found," continued Major Hervey, "that all my persuasions were in vain, I was obliged tacitly to consent to the introduction of Mr. Chambers, the lawyer, with the deed of separation; he produced this document out of a tin box, which appeared to me more fatal than the box of Pandora, since Hope could not be supposed to repose at the bottom of it. When the deed, however, was read to me, I could not do justice to the liberality of Sir Edgar; the fortune brought to him by his wife was small, and had been settled on herself for pin-money, but the allowance he proposed making to her was large, even in proportion to his extensive income. He expressed every wish for her comfort and happiness. Her father and mother were to come to the Hall on the ensuing day to witness the deed of separation, and to take their daughter to their home. He asked me whether I thought they would be satisfied with the liberality of his provision for her, and I unhesitatingly answered in the affirmative; although, knowing their kind, tender, and feeling natures, my very heart was wrung at the anticipation of their visit. I proceeded from Sir Edgar's apartment to that of Lady Falkland, and vainly hoped that I might be more successful with her than I had been with her husband. I had known and loved her from her earliest youth; I had stood by the altar when her hand was joined with that of Sir Edgar, and deep was my sorrow to think that aught but death should dissolve that holy union. I could not, however, bend or soften her haughty spirit. 'She was undervalued,' she said—'she was despised by her husband; she had always met with fondness and affection under the roof of her parents, and thither she would return.' I wished her to request a private interview with Sir Edgar: this she declined. She had not, she said, for many weeks seen him, except in the presence of a third person: but she promised me that, in honor of my arrival, she would dine at the table that day. It was a formal and melancholy dinner, and Mr. Chambers, who made the fourth of our little party, was the only unembarrassed person among us."

"O, that terrible lawyer!" said Emma, "how I should have detested the sight of him!"

"Then you would have felt very unjustly, my dear girl," said Major Hervey; "he was a worthy and upright man; he could not refuse to draw up the deed in question when required to do so, as he was only professionally acquainted with Sir Edgar and Lady Falkland, and not a private friend of either party, it would have been unreasonable to expect that he should look very unhappy about the matter. We are apt to exact too much from lawyers and medical men; we should reflect that long familiarity with scenes of distress, if it fail to harden the feelings, will at all events subdue the outward expression of them. They grieve, like other men, for the misfortunes of their friends and relatives; but if they gave a tribute of ardent sympathy to the sufferings of every client or patient, they would be living in a state of perpetual excitement, highly unfavorable to the cool deliberate self-possession so requisite in each of their professions. Lady Falkland quitted us soon after dinner. Mr. Chambers and I joined her in the drawing-room, but Sir Edgar had retired to his study. Lady Falkland was sad and silent; in fact, the whole room presented a dreary appearance, her harp and piano-forte were in packing cases ready for removal; a table near the window, which used to be covered with engravings, books in gay bindings, and a splendid album, was now despoiled of all its ornaments; her writing desk and work-box were not in their accustomed places; and a beautiful portrait of herself, taken before her marriage, was removed.

"Mr. Chambers retired early. I made one more attempt to work on the feelings of Lady Falkland. I even appealed to the weakness of her character by endeavoring to represent to her the consequence and responsibility of the situation she was deserting, and the insignificant station in society held by a separated wife; but Lady Falkland was not worldly or ambitious, she was only vain and exacting; she persevered in her resolution, and I sorrowfully bade her good night. All that now remained in my power, was fervently to entreat the heavenly disposer of events, in my prayers, to have pity on these poor deluded young people, to change their proud hearts, to bow their headstrong spirits, and to lead them at some future time again to find comfort and happiness in each other. I remained wrapped in thought for about an hour, looking with dread to the events of the morrow, and at length fell asleep.

"I awoke again; it was still dark, and I was immediately sensible of a decided smell of fire. I was thoroughly alarmed; several fires had lately taken place in that neighborhood, which were supposed to be the work of a man of low character and habits, who had rendered himself offensive to many of the surrounding families; and this man, the garrulous old steward had informed me on the preceding day, had been threatened by Sir Edgar with a prosecution for poaching, and he had been heard to avow that he would be revenged on him. I instantly aroused Sir Edgar; we gave the alarm to the servants, and finding that the fire had only reached a part of the building, and that we had plenty of time for operation, I dismissed some of them to the neighboring farm-houses for assistance, and employed others to rescue whatever was most valuable and important from the flames.

"First of all, however, I spoke to Lady Falkland's own maid, telling her to awaken her gently, and quietly to explain to her that the flames were yet far from the part of the house where she slept; and having assisted her to dress, to conduct her to a large covered summer-house at the bottom of the garden, where I desired all the females of the family to assemble for the present. Sir Edgar and I were actively employed for some time in directing the labors of the servants, who removed many articles from the house; at length the flames spread with such rapidity, that we were compelled to desist, and I walked down to the summer house to console and reassure Lady Falkland. Imagine my surprise at discovering that she was not there. Her maid informed me that on entering her room she found it vacant; her bed had not been slept on, nor were any of her clothes to be discovered; it was evident that she had been awake and was sitting up at the time of the alarm, and had provided for her own safety by flight.

"I must say that I felt more angry with Lady Falkland than terrified about her, for I supposed that, unwilling to identify herself with the interests of her household, or to run the risk of any communication with the husband she was about to leave, she had sought refuge in one of the farm-houses in the vicinity. I thought it right, however, to inform Sir Edgar of her absence, and was returning to the front of the house with that purpose, when I was startled by a piercing shriek from Lady Falkland's maid, who followed me. I looked up in the direction to which she pointed, and at the window of a little apartment above the drawing-room, what was my horror to behold Lady Falkland making despairing signs for assistance! This little room had been a great favorite with Sir Edgar and herself during the early months of their marriage, on account of the extensive prospect it commanded; she had fitted it up with book shelves, a guitar, and painting materials, and they passed much of their time there. It afterwards appeared that, unable to sleep, the idea had struck Lady Falkland that she would take a last farewell of this room, endeared by so many early and tender remembrances; she sat down on a low ottoman there, her own peculiar seat, rested her head on the chair usually occupied by Sir Edgar, and gave vent to her grief in repeated and passionate sobs, till at length she fell into that dull and heavy sleep so often the result of continued weeping.

"She awoke to a scene of awful danger: she attempted to open the door, but the flames and smoke that assailed her immediately drove her to the window; it was two stories from the ground; death would be the result of an endeavor to leap from it. One of the servants immediately ran to a neighboring farm, where, he said, was a ladder of sufficient length to reach the window; but how poor appeared this prospect of relief, when the danger was so immediate and imminent! The staircase was in flames; who could venture to ascend it? I offered large pecuniary rewards to the person who should save her life. One of the under-gardeners, tempted by my munificence, advanced a few steps into the house, and then returned.

"'I shall be suffocated in the attempt,' he said, 'and what will become of my widow and fatherless children!'

"At that moment Sir Edgar, who had been giving directions in a different part of the premises, made his appearance, and, more by gestures than by words, we pointed out to him the situation of his wife. I shall never forget his agonised cry of distress; but he did not waste a moment in deliberation; he snatched from me my military cloak, and rushed into the house. The old steward, who had been in the family at the time of his birth, endeavored to hold him back.

"'You are rushing to certain death, dear Sir Edgar,' he cried; 'pray return.'

"But Sir Edgar shook him off.

"'I will save her life,' he exclaimed, 'or lose my own in the attempt;' and in another moment he disappeared up the blazing staircase. I had scarcely time to hope, before Lady Falkland gave me fresh cause for alarm. The flames were approaching rapidly the place where she stood; she evidently contemplated the desperate measure of a leap from the window, and I was shuddering at the idea of speedily beholding her mangled form, when I saw her drawn back by a strong hand. Sir Edgar wrapped the cloak around her, and carried her from the window. Once more I ventured to breathe; as Sir Edgar had ascended the staircase without material injury, I trusted that he might descend it in the same manner; but at that moment the event so long anticipated took place, the staircase fell with a tremendous crash, and all hopes of a retreat were cut off. A dreadful and inevitable death seemed now the portion of these young people; but there was a melancholy consolation in the idea that they would die clasped in each others arms, and exchanging mutual assurances of forgiveness. My head began to swim, and my eyes to feel dim, and I was on the point of sinking to the ground, when loud shouting voices near me aroused me to perception; a party of men were approaching, bearing the expected ladder, and headed by Dennis O'Flaherty, an Irish laborer at the farm. Even at this moment the thought passed through my mind of the strange manner in which we estimate the value of a person according to the existence of local circumstances. I frequently, during my visits at the hall, conversed with Dennis O'Flaherty, and amused myself much with his brogue, his blunders, and his uncouth manners. I knew him to be an honest and good-natured fellow, but it had never entered into my head that he could possibly be of use to me in any other point of view than as a person to be laughed at; but now, when I contemplated his athletic frame, his muscular limbs, and his bold bearing, I felt that the most gifted genius, or the most polished courtier of the age, would be an object of inferior consequence in my eyes to Dennis O'Flaherty, and the sweetest music would have been less delightful to my ears than the powerful brogue which made itself heard above all the uproar, in vehement commands to his companions to 'waste no time, but set up the ladder quick and steady.'

"It was speedily put up under Dennis's direction; he was at the top in a moment. Sir Edgar deposited the fainting Lady Falkland in his arms; he speedily bore her down, and Sir Edgar followed in safety. Three loud cheers broke from the assembled spectators as he reached the ground. I could not join in their acclamations, but I silently and fervently offered up a thanksgiving to Heaven for the preservation of my dear young friends, and a prayer that the circumstances attending it might have a beneficial effect on their future lives. Lady Falkland was not hurt by the flames, although weeping and hysterical through alarm; she was immediately borne to the farm, and medical assistance was procured for her. Sir Edgar had not escaped so well; he was severely scorched, and in great pain, but in the midst of his sufferings he could not refrain from telling me of his happiness; the few minutes that elapsed between his entrance into Lady Falkland's room, and the arrival of the ladder, had passed in mutual protestations for pardon, in the most tender interchange of protestations of affection, and in lamentations over their too probable separation from each other by death, although they had both so recently desired to effect a separation in life. At length the medical man, having left Lady Falkland, took Sir Edgar under his care, and immediately silenced his transports by a composing draught. Fire engines arrived from the county town, and in a few hours the house had ceased to blaze presenting, however, a lamentable spectacle of blackened and smoking ruins.

"Morning came; the father and mother of Lady Falkland were expected, and I rode out to meet them, anxious to acquaint them with the happy change in the prospects of their daughter. They were astonished that I should greet them with a smile; still more so when I described the tremendous scene of the preceding night, which seemed little calculated to excite such a token of pleasure; but most grateful were they when I had finished my story; and frequently did they return thanks to the gracious Lord, who had thus wonderfully and mysteriously wrought good out of evil.

"I led them to the farm, where they fondly embraced their beloved daughter. She was sitting by the bedside of her husband, who, when no longer supported by temporary excitement, suffering severely from the effects of his hurts, and a tender and affecting scene ensued. When I left the room, I encountered Mr. Chambers, the lawyer.

"'I am exceedingly sorry,' he said to me, with a look of deep apology, 'but I have reason to fear the deed of separation has been destroyed in the flames.'

"'So much the better,' I replied, cheerfully; 'Sir Edgar and Lady Falkland are now happily reconciled the deed of separation, even if recovered, would be no better than waste paper.'

"'Pardon me, Major,' he, with a provoking curve of the lip you can only conjecture that poor lawyers are not to be satisfied except with proofs, and time alone can prove the deed will not be again required.'

"I was glad to escape this doubting gentleman, to the vociferous rejoicings and congratulations of Dennis O'Flaherty. I gave him a sum of money, which Sir Edgar afterwards trebled; and I resolved in my own mind never to laugh at his blunders again, since he had so happily refrained from pondering in a case of life and death. Lady Falkland attended her husband with the most unremitting tenderness and assiduity during an illness of several weeks. On his recovery they passed some months in travelling, and neither ever made any complaints of want of attention on the part of the other. These were rebuilt exactly in the same form but it was more attractive in my eyes than it ever had been, for it had now become a 'Mansion of Peace.'"

"And do you really think it possible, uncle," said Emma, that a couple who were once on the verge of separation, could be thoroughly happy afterwards?"

"It is not only possible, but it is true," said Major Hervey; "they are as happy, Emma, as your own dear father and mother."

"Now, uncle, I cannot believe you; I shall be like your political friend, Mr. Chambers, only saved with proofs."

"Then I will give you a proof, Emma, which will be quite satisfactory even to the sceptical Mr. Chambers; it is of your own dear father and mother I have been speaking."

Emma cast a wondering, incredulous glance towards her mother.

"Surely my uncle is jesting!" said she.

"No, my love," answered Lady Wilmot; "he has given you, under imaginary names, a relation of facts. The awful scene took place twenty years ago on this very site, and the room where we are now sitting was the one in which I stood, momently expecting a painful and violent death, and shrinking from the idea of appearing before my Creator with a spirit irritated by angry pride, and a conscience burdened with the neglect and defiance of my duties as a wife and as a Christian. I trust that by the assistance of Providence I have been enabled to correct the faults of my temper, and most happy, my dear Emma, am I to say, that I have never observed any indications of the same impetuous and exacting disposition in you; but in case any future alteration in your situation should bring to light defects in your temper hitherto unknown, I am glad that your uncle has told you these particulars of the early wedded life of myself and your father. Your choice, I trust, will be cautious and prudent; but that choice once made, consider that it is equally your duty and interest to bear patiently with the foibles of the object of it, and ever remember that the bonds you assume are not merely light and temporary ties, but are to be worn by yourself, and by the husband of your selection, in fidelity and constancy, 'so long as ye both shall live.'"

American Ourang Outang.

We learn from the Boston Times, that Robert Lincoln, esq. has just returned from the St. Peter's river, near the head of steam-boat navigation on the upper Mississippi, bringing with him a living *American Ourang Outang, or Wild Man of the Woods*, with two small cubs, supposed to be about three months old.

Mr. Lincoln went out to the north-west as agent of the New-York Lumber Company, in July last, with a view to establish extensive saw-mills in the immensely valuable pine lands near the Falls of St. Anthony. In the states of Illinois and Missouri, and the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, there is little or no pine, and the inhabitants are obliged to use oak and walnut for common building purposes, and the labor of working such materials is very great. Throughout this extensive region, therefore, pine timber is in great demand, at high prices; and this has stimulated the formation of the New York company. The Times gives a detail of the operations of the company, which were prosecuted with great success until the setting in of winter. That paper then relates the following particulars connected with the capture of the Ourang Outang.

"During the winter, Mr. Lincoln and several of the workmen made frequent excursions in pursuit of game, which was very abundant, and their camp was one continued scene of festivity. The Indians brought in large quantities of furs, which Mr. Lincoln purchased for a mere trifle, and lined his cabins with them throughout, which rendered his rude huts very warm and comfortable. The whole party were as hearty as bucks, and appeared to enjoy themselves exceedingly.

About the 15th of Jan. a party of carpenters who had been in pursuit of a gang of wolves, that had proved very troublesome, came into the camp, and reported that they had seen a huge monster in the forest, on a branch of the Mississippi, having the form of a man, but much taller and stouter, covered with long hair, and of a frightful aspect. They stated that when first seen, he was standing on a large log, looking directly at them, and the moment they raised their muskets, he darted into the thicket and disappeared. They saw him again in about half an hour, apparently watching them, and when they turned towards him he again disappeared. Mr. Lincoln was at first disposed to think lightly of this matter, believing that the men might have been mistaken about the size and height of the object, or supposing it might have been a trick of the Indians to frighten them. He was informed, however, by some of the natives, that such a being had often been seen on the St. Peters, and near the falls of the Mississippi, and they proposed to guide a party of the workmen to a bluff where it was thought he might be found. The men were all ready for an adventure, and arming themselves with rifles and hunting-knives, they started for the bluff under the direction of Mr. Lincoln and the Indian guides. On the way they were joined by several of the natives, and the whole party numbered twenty-three.

The arrived at the bluff late on the afternoon of the 21st of January, and encamped in a cave or grotto, at the foot of the hill. Early the next morning, two of the Indians were sent out to reconnoitre, and in about an hour returned, and said they had seen the wild man, on the other side of the hill. The whole party immediately prepared for the pursuit. Mr. Lincoln gave positive orders to the men, not to fire upon him unless it should be necessary in self defence, as he wished, if possible, to take him alive. The Indians stated that although a very powerful creature, he was believed to be perfectly harmless, as he always fled at the approach of men. While Mr. Lincoln was giving his men their instructions, the wild man appeared in sight. He ordered them to remain perfectly quiet, and taking out his pocket-glass surveyed him minutely. He appeared to be about eight or nine feet high, very athletic, and more like a beast standing erect than a man. After satisfying himself with regard to the character of the creature, Mr. Lincoln ordered his men to advance. The Indians had provided themselves with ropes, prepared to catch wild horses, with which they hoped to ensnare and bind the creature, without maiming him.

The instant the company moved toward the wild man, he sprung forward with a loud and frightful yell, which made the forest ring; the Indians followed close upon him, and Mr. Lincoln and his men brought up the rear. The pursuit was continued for nearly an hour—

now gaining upon the object of their chase, and now almost losing sight of him. The trees, however, were quite open, and free from underbrush, which enabled them to make their way very rapidly. Whenever they came very near him, he started forward again with a yell, and appeared to increase his speed. He finally darted into a thicket, and although they followed close and made much search, they were unable to find him.

They then began to retrace their steps towards the place of encampment, and when within about a mile of the cavern, the wild man crossed their path, within twenty rods of the main body of the party. They immediately gave chase again, and accidentally drove the creature from the forest into an open field or prarie. The monster appeared to be much frightened at his situation, and leaped forward, howling hideously. At length he suddenly stopped and turned upon his pursuers. Mr. Lincoln was then in the advance. Fearing that he might attack them, or return to the woods and escape, he fired upon him and lodged a charge of buck-shot in the calf of his leg. He fell immediately, and the Indians sprang forward and threw their ropes over his head, arms and legs, and with much effort succeeded in binding him fast.

He struggled, however, most desperately, gnashed his teeth, and howled in a frightful manner. They then formed a sort of litter of branches and limbs of trees, and placing him upon it, carried him to the encampment. A watch was then placed over him; and every effort made that could be devised to keep him quiet, but he continued to howl most piteously all night. Towards morning two cubs, about three feet high, and very similar to the large monster, came into the camp, and were taken without resistance. As soon as the monster saw them he became very furious—gnashed his teeth, and howled, and thrashed about, until he burst several of the cords, and came very near effecting his escape. But he was bound anew, and after that was kept most carefully watched and guarded. The next day he was placed on the litter and carried down to the mills on the Saint Peters.

For two or three days, Mr. Lincoln says, he refused to eat or drink, or take any kind of food, but continued to howl at intervals for an hour at a time. At length, however, he began to eat, but from that time his howls ceased, and he has remained stupid and sullen ever since. The cubs took food very readily, and became quite active and playful.

Mr. Lincoln is a native of Boston, and some of the workmen engaged at his mills are from this city. He arrived here on Saturday afternoon in the brig St. Charles, Stewart, master, from New Orleans, with the wild man and the cubs, a vessel that evening. By invitation of Mr. Lincoln, who is an old acquaintance, we went down to his rooms to examine this monster. He is a horrid looking creature, and reminds us very strongly of the fabled satyrs, as we have pictured them to our own mind. He is about eight feet three inches high, when standing erect, and his frame is of giant proportions in every part. His legs are not straight, but like those of the dog and other four-footed animals, and his whole body is covered with a hide very much like that of a cow. His arms are very large and long, and ill proportioned. It does not appear from his manner that he has ever walked upon "all fours." The fingers and toes are mere bunches, armed with stout claws. His head is covered with thick, coarse, black hair, like the mane of a horse.

The appearance of his countenance, if such it may be called, is very disgusting—nay, almost horrible. It is covered with a thinner and lighter coat of hair than the rest of the body; there is no appearance of eye-brows or nose; the mouth is very large and wide, and similar to that of a baboon. His eyes are quite dull and heavy, and there is no indication of cunning or activity about them. Mr. Lincoln says he is beyond dispute carnivorous, as he universally rejects bread and vegetables, and eats flesh with great avidity. He thinks he is of the ourang outang species: but from what little we have seen, we are inclined to consider him a wild animal, somewhat resembling a man. He is, to say the least, one of the most extraordinary creatures that ever has been brought before the public, from any part of the earth, or the waters under the earth, and we believe will prove a difficult puzzle to the scientific. He lies down like a brute, and does not appear to possess more instinct than common domestic animals. He is now quite tame and quiet, and is only confined by a stout chain attached to his legs.

This is the first creature of the kind, we believe, ever found on this continent. It was to be expected, however, that in penetrating the remote recesses of the new world, monsters would be found, and great natural curiosities brought to light; and it has been a matter of surprise to many that so little of the marvellous has been discovered. But we cannot tell what the wilds of the Northwest, the shores of Lake Superior, the regions of the Rocky Mountains, and the vast territory of the Oregon, may yet bring forth.

It is Mr. Lincoln's intention to submit these animals to the inspection of the scientific for a few days, in order to ascertain what they are, and after that to dispose of them to some person for exhibition. Mr. Lincoln himself will return to the Saint Peters in the course of two or three weeks.

He who dwells on trifles, gives us the measure of his mind.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

In the year 1836, the Legislature of the state of Ohio, actuated by a most laudable spirit in the cause of Common Schools and Education generally, appointed a gentleman (Professor C. E. Stowe,) to proceed to Europe to collect information, and make examinations into the different establishments for educational purposes, there existing. The object was probably two-fold; to ascertain the best existing systems of popular instruction, and to see what progress had been made in the older countries of Europe in the diffusion of common school knowledge. Professor Stowe returned some months ago, and has made a report of the result of his labors and observations. This report has fallen under our notice, and we have read it with surprise and mortification. Surprise, that so much has been done in the cause of education, in those states of Europe which we are accustomed to think have not yet passed beyond the twilight of semi-barbarism; and mortification that we, the proud and boasting Americans, have done so little. Yes, little, compared even with the military despotism of Prussia—or the haughty autocracy of Russia. Mr. Stowe aptly remarks, "Monarchies have actually stolen a march upon republics, in the promotion of popular intelligence."

In the course of his tour, Mr. Stowe visited England, Scotland, France, Prussia, and the states of Germany, including all the most celebrated Universities, and was everywhere received with the greatest kindness, and every facility offered for the furtherance of his inquiries. Prussia, under the auspices of its segacious sovereigns has within the last forty years done more for the spread of knowledge among its subjects, than probably any government in the world. When Frederick Wilhelm III. ascended the throne of Prussia in 1797, he found the condition of the kingdom truly deplorable. He immediately began to introduce improvements, particularly in the way of education. Religious toleration was freely granted, the administration of justice reformed, the nobles curtailed of privileges which had tended to keep the people oppressed and ignorant. The peasantry were raised to the rank of freeholders, having a certain portion of the soil, before cultivated by them as serfs, granted to them in fee simple. To carry the plan of reform into full effect, school of every kind were then gradually established, embracing the most remote and sparsely populated parts of the kingdom as well as the cities and villages. The system is now in complete operation, Mr. Stowe lauds it as of the most perfect description. The impress of a master hand is visible throughout its various ramifications, and in its minutest details. The children of all classes, and even in the most destitute condition, profit by the beneficence of the government. The plan of instruction pursued is admirably calculated to develope the moral and moral powers of the scholars, above all, to instil into their minds an enthusiastic love of their own country and its institutions. The Bible is used to a great extent in the schools, and so highly valued as a school book, that when Mr. Stowe asked the teachers, whether the use of the Bible in schools did not sometimes tend to the injury of the scholars' mind, by imparting to it a sectarian bias, they spurned the idea with contempt, and contended that no book was so well fitted to strengthen the intellectual faculties.

The King of Bavaria, too, inspired by the example of Prussia, has sought to meliorate the condition of his subjects by giving them a constitutional, representative form of government, and by the encouragement of libraries of learning and universities, which already rival that of Berlin. Several of the smaller principalities of Germany are also represented as being not behind these two kingdoms in their liberal provisions for popular education.

Mr. Stowe next details the governmental efforts in that "most powerful of despotisms," Russia, to establish a system of education for the subjects of that vast empire. The plan adopted is very similar to that of Prussia, with such changes and modifications as suited to the condition of Russia, its more extended and less populous territory. As the centre of the system, there is established at St. Petersburg a model school, where teachers are educated for all parts of the empire. The whole empire is divided into provinces, each of which has its University; the provinces into districts, with academies for classical learning; and these again into school districts, with their elementary schools. The general supervision of this machinery, is lodged in the hands of a government officer called the Minister of Public Instruction, who, in addition to his other duties, publishes a periodical Journal, in which all matters and facts relating to instruction and education are brought together, and thence dispersed throughout the whole empire. The directors and examiners of the common schools, are obliged to undergo a rigid scrutiny as to their intellectual and moral fitness, before they can perform their duties. An adjunctive to the system, there is in the employ of the government, an architect in each academic district, whose business it is to overlook the erection and fitting up of every school-house therein. This is justly extolled as a most judicious regulation for the comfort and health of the children. Every encouragement is given to teachers to engage in the business, by granting them certain privileges; and the families of those who die, or become superannuated, have liberal pensions bestowed upon them, and they themselves are regarded as public benefactors. Even the cold and savage wastes of Siberia have not been neglected. To induce teachers to go to these inhospitable regions, they are well paid, and have special privileges accorded to them. Siberian young men are admitted into some of the Universities, on condition that they devote a certain number of years to the business of teaching in their native country.

Such are some of the facts revealed to us by one of our own countrymen, who is compelled, by the force of accumulative evidence, to pay to the despots of the old world, the tribute of unqalified praise, for their spontaneous efforts in the cause of humanity, and popular education. Shall not republicanism be thereby incited to show to the world, that its principles of government surpass all others in paternal devotion to the true interests of the people—that a republic, and universal education are reciprocal terms?

The Legislature of North Carolina has laid a foundation for common schools, and invited the people to build upon it a superstructure for the benefit of their children and their children's children. Will they spurn the propitious moment—will they neglect this among the first of earthly duties? There is nothing inherent in our form of government, to make us superior to other nations, without the ennobling influences of education, and the time will come when an ignorant republican will be the scorn of the world.

The following stirring appeal, from the pen of Dr. Channing, comes so fitly to our purpose, that we cannot forbear transcribing it.

"I would that I could speak with an awakening voice to the people, of their wants, their privileges, their responsibilities. I would say to them, You cannot, without guilt and disgrace, stop where you are. The past and the present call on you to advance. Let what you have gained be an impulse to something higher. Your nature is too great to be crushed. You were not created what you are, merely to toil, eat, drink, and sleep, like the inferior animals. If you will, you can rise. No power in society, no hardship in your condition can depress you, keep you down in knowledge, power, virtue, influence, but by your own consent. Do not be lulled to sleep by the flatteries which you hear, as if your participation in the national sovereignty made you equal to the noblest of your race. You have many and great deficiencies to be remedied; and the remedy lies, not in the ballot-box, not in the exercise of your political powers, but in the faithful education of your children. These truths you have often heard and slept over.—Awake! Resolve earnestly on Self-culture. Make yourselves worthy of your free institutions, and strengthen and perpetuate them by your intelligence and your virtues.

THROAT DISEASE.

The following article, respecting a remedy for a disease which has become quite prevalent in this country, will be read with interest. The Nashville Whig says, in re-publishing it—" The remedy and accompanying remarks of Dr. Cooper, we are assured by one of our most experienced physicians, are worthy of attention, and, in his opinion, of the utmost confidence. The disease is somewhat similar in its effects on the system to *consumption*, and if not properly treated, quite as fatal in its result.

CHRONIC BRONCHITES.

We conceive the annexed remarks of Dr. Cooper, of sufficient weight to recommend them to the consideration of those who labor under this direful disease. They are taken from the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"The late lamented death of Dr. Rush from that form of consumption known as chronic bronchitis, painfully reminds me of a duty the subscriber owes to his profession and to society, of making known a simple form of treatment that has never failed him in curing this form of consumption, so destructive to the clerical and literary profession; this treatment, is of nearly equal efficacy in catarrhal phthisis, and is a valuable remedy for consumption in all its forms when in its chronic stages, and free from any inflammatory symptoms. This treatment is based on the pathology of consumption, as the generic name for disease.

"Under the name of consumption are included that variety of diseases of the lungs attended with expectoration of purulent matter from the breathing surface of the lungs, connected with emaciation, hectic fever, and its concomitants, night sweats, colliquative diarrhœa, &c. All the forms of consumption act on the general health from one common cause—the presence of matter acting upon absorbing surfaces, and thus producing those symptoms known as hectic fever.

"It is the presence and violence of this symptom of consumption, that prostrates the patient until it more or less slowly ends in death. It is the consequence of this hectic fever, and not the immediate disease of the lungs, causing it, that forms the source of fatality from consumption.

"The treatment I now with reluctant diffidence submit, I have successfully used for more than twelve years, and during that period of medical practice I am not aware of having lost more than four or five patients from all the various forms of consumption, and these were mostly passed to that stage of disease where the structure of the lungs had become so extensively diseased as to preclude the use of more than palliative treatment. Cases of chronic bronchitis were in every instance cured by it, even when the purulent expectation amounted to pints daily, with hectic fever, diarrhœa, cold sweats and entire physical prostration.

"The treatment is the administration of sulphate of copper in nauseating doses combined with gum ammoniac, given so as to nauseate but not ordinarily to produce full vomiting; the usual dose for this purpose is about half a grain and five grains of the respective ingredients, in a teaspoonful of water, to be taken at first twice, and in the convalescent stages once a day.

"In cases of chronic bronchitis a gargle of the sulphate of copper alone is superadded. In this latter form of consumption, this treatment almost invariably suspends the hectic symptoms in a few days, and the disease rapidly advances to its final cure.

"In cases of the more proper forms of consumption the treatment must be intermitted frequently and again returned to; and whenever soreness of the chest or other symptoms of inflammatory action exists, the treatment should be suspended; as it is in the chronic state alone that the remedy is indicated or useful—that state in which the condition of the general system as sympatheically involved becomes the more prominent symptom, and the success of the treatment depends chiefly on the breaking up this sympathetic action of the diseased lung, on the healthy tone of the stomach, and increasing its digestive powers, and likewise causing, during nauseating action, a more active and healthy circulation of blood through the lungs. Its curative powers are more immediately attributable to these effects of its action. But theory apart, the treatment is presented based on more than ten years experience of its curative advantages, in the proper treatment of muco-purulent and purulent expectoration.

Having left a profession that more nearly than any other approaches the pure duties of humanity, but which has nearly ceased in this country to be honorable or profitable; I have little motive in exposing myself to that certain ridicule that follows the annunciation that consumption may be cured, but the assurance of practical experience, and the desire of making public a means of saving life in one of its most frequent and unwelcome exits.

EDW. C. COOPER, M. D.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The last Standard devotes a full column to a most amusing argument against the propriety of re-electing our Whig members to Congress. As we cannot do justice to the beauties of this specimen of profundity, by any thing but the Standard's own words, we annex the material parts as follows—

From the Raleigh Standard.

1. We grant (for the sake of argument) that the Government is extravagant; that the money voted away by Congress has been enormous in amount and improper in its objects.

2. We grant (for the present) that the patronage of the Executive is excessive; has increased; is increasing; and ought to be diminished.

3. We grant (for argument's sake) that Messrs. Williams, Doherty, Rencher, A. Sheppard and Graham—"Whig" members of Congress—have voted against this extravagance, and have done all they could to prevent it; that they have opposed Executive patronage and used their best efforts to restrict it.

4. We grant (for the present) that what they say is true, viz: that in spite of their best exertions to prevent the expense and patronage of the General Government, that they have increased year after year, ever since they took their seats in Congress.

Can they ask us to grant more—will their friends expect greater concessions to these old servants of the people? Is not every thing given up that they or their friends have a right to ask?

But these things being all true, it is perfectly certain that these men ought not to be again elected to Congress.

They have been there a number of years. During that time matters have grown *worse and worse*. They have tried to correct public evils, and cannot effect it. Instead of making our expenses less, they are increased and constantly increasing. Instead of diminishing Executive patronage, they confess it has increased and is increasing more and more, and that they cannot prevent it.

It is undeniable, that under such circumstances, none of them ought to go back to Congress. The interest of the people is to correct these evils of our legislation; our "Whig" members confess they cannot do it; therefore, it is the duty of the people to try *some other agents* in their places."

The amount of all this is, that the Government is confessedly extravagant; that its patronage is excessive; and that the Whig members have endeavored to correct these evils; but because they have not been entirely successful, they should be discarded, and others put in their places who would make no objection to any degree of extravagance, nor to any extent of executive patronage. What use has the administration for men who only endeavor to correct abuses, but cannot succeed, because the administration is too powerful for them? How much better it would be to let the party have every thing their own way, and not be pestered with a set of complaining Whigs, who are constantly grumbling because the expenditures have been doubled since the reign of Jacksonism;—Who are not satisfied with the extension of Executive patronage by proscribing public officers for opinions' sake;—Who lose no opportunity of denouncing such men as Swartwout and Price, for running off with the public money;—Who pry into the corruptions of the Post office, and the Treasury, and discover that public officers are regularly taxed a certain portion of their salaries to constitute a corruption fund to bribe voters with. How much better, according to the Standard, would it be to make Mr. Van Buren at once a monarch, by withdrawing all opposition, and admitting that 'the king can do no wrong.'

Let the people mark the important admissions, of extravagance, corruption, &c. Let them remember that the last Session is the first at which the Administration lost the control of one of the Houses of Congress. The Globe admitted that during that session the Whigs and Conservatives controlled the House, and the same paper says that the appropriations during that session amounted to twenty-six millions, (omitting the contingent appropriation of ten-millions, which it says ought not to be included.) Now this is twelve millions less than the appropriations for 1838, when the administration controlled both Houses, except upon the Sub-Treasury. Now this looks as though the Whigs had effected something, and our word for it they will effect yet more. If the country can be saved from war, we shall see what a Whig House, such as the next will be, can do in the way of economy.

So far as this District is concerned, the Vans will doubtless be electrified by this truly original idea of the Standard; but as the Whigs happen to have the power to re-elect their honest, consistent, and devoted member, they will send him back again to Washington to "keep trying" to bring back the government to something like its former simplicity and purity.

WORDS ARE NOT THINGS!

We have never seen a party that betrayed such a restlessness, under their condition of a minority, as the Van Buren men of North Carolina. They seem determined to move heaven and earth, but they must get out of it. Their leaders in the last General Assembly commenced their demonstrations, immediately after the close of the session, with their extraordinary decantandum concerning the Bank, followed up shortly after with a still more extraordinary address, in which the burthen of their song was still the Bank. The miserable effort to raise the hue and cry against the Whigs upon the charge of abolition, has also been essayed with all the zeal and ingenuity that a prurient anxiety for office could inspire. But both these expedients have signally failed them: the triumphant vindication of Mr. Clay, and the recriminating speech of Mr. Stanly, have forced a reluctant acknowledgement from the party, that southern men can never be properly suspected of abolition. The renewed connexion between the Treasury and Mr. Biddle's Bank, whereby all the funds belonging to the government, except about fifty thousand dollars, were deposited in that bank, or rather consisted in credits existing on its books: The open recommendation of the President of the United States, to permit him to employ such banks as he might choose, in aid of his favorite sub-Treasury scheme, and the open advocacy of the bank policy by the patent democrats of New York and Georgia, have swept from under them that platform. So that now there is much more danger of their being considered Abolitionists and Bankites, than of fixing those charges on the Whigs. The resignation of Mr. Biddle at this moment, is truly provoking. "Biddle and the Banks" was a very *taking* kind of an alliteration, but both of the B's have now to be dropped. We will not say that they went over as the nullifiers did, but there is some suspicion and much talk of it. Verily gentlemen, the calico garment seems well nigh being transferred to your own shoulders. The *spot* of nullification that used to be so odious in your eyes, is now the *beauty spot* of your raiment. The bank spot and the abolition spot which you tried to fix on us whether or no, seem to be making their appearance also: and what you will do for something about the Whigs to rail at seems to puzzle you.

But the old stain of federalism is still upon us, say you. This we deny. We say that you are the federalists. You go for a strong executive, as the federalists did. You go for an expensive government as they did. You go for proscription and rewarding partizans as they did. You go for a large standing army as they did. You are essentially the federalists, and we, as the republicans of old, are opposed to you. It is idle to stickle upon names, while these distinguishing characteristics are upon you. You stand federalists confessed by your acts, and are democrats only in your own vocabulary. What will you do for something to twit us with? Something to humbug and cheat the people with? Your sub-Treasury dont seem to take. Your *hard money* is becoming shin-plasters. And your mint *drops* have all dropped into Swartwout and Price's pockets, and have disappeared. *Carolina Watchman.*

What "Bank dynasty" is the Don Quixotte of the Raleigh Standard so dreadfully alarmed at? He is calling upon his followers to come to the battle as lustily as the knight of La Mancha called upon Sancho to run a tilt with him against the ferocious looking wind-mill. Is it the Bank of the State, or the Bank of Cape Fear that the Standard is hurling its puny lance at? Both these institutions were chartered by a Jackson Legislature, and in both the State is a stockholder to the amount of more than a million of dollars. Would the Standard destroy these Banks? Or is it the Banks of Virginia, or the Banks of South Carolina, or the Banks of Pennsylvania, or the Banks of New York, that the Standard is raving about? What have we in North Carolina, to do with the Banks of other States? The people have willed that there should be no National Bank, and there is none. What bank is it, then, that the Standard is afraid of? The people of North Carolina are not be deceived by such slang. Let them look at home, and see the leaders of the Van Buren party acting as Bank Directors, Bank Attorneys, and other Bank officers, and dealing in every manner with Banks, and then believe, if they can, that they are sincere in the clamor which they create for electioneering purposes against Banks and "associated wealth." *Fayetteville Obs.*

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

This body adjourned on Thursday last. An important bank law was passed during the last week, the chief provisions of which may be learned from the following synopsis furnished by the Richmond Compiler:

Relief from the penalties of Suspension.—By it, the banks are relieved from the penalties and forfeitures incurred by their failure to pay specie, and their charters are restored.

Proportion of capital to circulation.—It provides, that if the Bank of Virginia, the Farmers Bank, and the Valley Bank accept the provisions of the act increasing the banking capital of 1837, as modified by it, they shall not discount to an amount exceeding twice their capital.

Time allowed the banks to accept.—The benefits of this act and the act of 1837 above named, are denied to the Bank of Virginia and the Farmers Bank, if they fail to accept the provisions of those acts within sixty days after the passage of this act, and the same benefits are denied to the Valley Bank, unless it accepts those provisions within four months from the passage of this act.

Increase of Virginia and Farmers Bank.—The Bank of Virginia is authorized to increase its capital $600,000. The Farmers Bank to increase its capital $735,000, (being an increase in each, in addition to that authorized by the act of 1837.) The branches to be established and the increase to be distributed according to the act of 1838, and the remainder to be retained in Richmond.

State Deposites.—The Treasurer is required after the 1st of June, 1842 (if the banks accept) to deposite one third of the public moneys in the Bank of Virginia, one third in the Farmers Bank, and one third in the Branch of the Exchange Bank in Richmond, and if only one accepts, then one half in the bank so accepting and the other half in the Exchange Bank: and if neither accepts, then the whole in the Exchange Bank.

State Proportion.—When the Virginia Bank, the Farmers Bank and Valley Bank, or either of them, accept according to the conditions of this act, the Treasurer is required to subscribe in the name of the Commonwealth for the stock in each or either of them authorized so to be subscribed by the act of 25th March, 1837; and to pay for such subscription out of the money heretofore loaned the said banks by the State.

Increase of the Valley Bank.—The Bank of the Valley is authorized to increase its capital $150,000; is required to establish the branches heretofore authorised, and to increase the capital of its branch at Warrenton (authorised by the act of 1837, with a capital of $135,000) $15,000.

Portsmouth branch of the Virginia Bank.—If the Bank of Virginia shall accept, or in case it refuse, if the Farmers Bank shall accept the terms of the acts before named and establish the branch at Portsmouth with a capital of $175,000 by the 1st of July next, the bank so establishing such branch shall not be required to furnish the other sum of $175,000 until the 1st July, 1840.

Branch at Falmouth.—The Exchange Bank is authorised to increase its capital $200,000, on condition that the same be made by individual subscription, and that the Bank establish a Branch at Falmouth in Stafford county, with that capital, by the 1st day of July, 1840, or as soon as $150,000 shall have been subscribed and paid for.

Classification of Loans.—The Banks accepting are required to class all applications for discounts into three classes, thus—1st, notes of $1,000 and under; 2d, notes of $1,000 and not exceeding 10,000; 3d, notes of $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000. A list of such applications, the names of the parties thereto and amounts, with the decisions thereon, is required to be kept.

Limit of indebtedness.—No individual or firm is allowed to be indebted to any one Bank, as drawer or acceptor, a greater amount than $50,000.

Ten and five dollars prohibition.—All laws which prohibit the issue and circulation of notes under $5, are declared in force, and applicable to notes under $10; but the circulation of notes under $10 by all others except the Bank which issued them, is authorized.

From the Weekly Messenger.

UNITED STATES BANK.

A very great sensation was produced in this city by the announcement that Mr. Nicholas Biddle had resigned his situation as President of the United States Bank. Whatever diversity of opinion may have existed as to the Bank of the United States, it has never been denied by any that Mr. Biddle possesses singular ability as a financier, an enlarged and cultivated mind, comprehensive views and indomitable firmness; and, that he has administered the affairs of the bank with a skill and judgment that entitle him to the warmest gratitude of all whose interests are connected with it.

During all the struggles in which this institution has been engaged—and they have been neither few nor feeble—he has shown himself an accomplished leader, a consummate tactitian, and a dangerous adversary, without once forgetting his dignity as a gentleman; and in retiring from the high and honorable position he has so long occupied, he leaves behind him the amplest and most spotless reputation. No man, in the worst times of party conflict, has been more vehement-

ly assailed as the representative of particular opinions, and yet, amidst all the violence of party rage, no word of slander has ever been breathed against his character. That has always been unsullied even by suspicion.

Various rumors are afloat, as to the cause of Mr. Biddle's resignation. Some aver that he is to be called to the head of the Treasury Department at Washington—others, that he is to receive the appointment of special minister to England—a third class insist that he intends to seek refreshment from his long labors, in foreign travel; and a fourth, with probably the most reason, declare that he means to indulge his refined and classic taste in the elegance of rural retirement. Whatever may be his future course, thus much is certain, that he will not cease to command the admiration of his countrymen.

Mr. Dunlap, who has been chosen the successor to Mr. Biddle, is amply qualified for the important trust reposed in him. For many years, he stood in the very first rank of the commercial lawyers at our bar, and enjoyed both an extensive practice and a high reputation. In all the leading cases to which foreigners were parties, he was retained as counsel, and in this way became familiar with the laws that regulate trade, commerce, and finance. For more than a year past, he has been actively engaged in superintending the affairs of the bank, as one of its Cashiers; and there can be no doubt that he is thoroughly prepared for the laborious and honorable duties he has assumed. Like his "illustrious predecessor," Mr. Dunlap is an accomplished gentleman—of richly cultivated mind—of extensive scholastic acquirements—of the most courteous and winning manners. Few men enjoy greater popularity, and still fewer deserve it; and next to Mr. Biddle, we know no one to whom we would so cheerfully entrust the management of the great institution with which henceforth his name will be identified.

The American Sentinel, and Administration journal, notices the retirement of Mr. Bibble in the following complimentary and liberal manner:

"Whatever may have been said by heated partisans in disparagement of this gentleman, in consequence of the political warfare that was carried on for several years between the General Government and the Bank over which Mr. Biddle presided, it must be conceded by every man in this community competent to judge on the question, that he has managed the affairs of the Bank with consummate skill during a period of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, and earned for himself a reputation as a financier unrivalled in this county, and not surpassed in any other. He carries with him into his retirement—if, indeed, he shall be suffered to remain in retirement—the best wishes of the commercial community of the Union."

The Hard Money Humbug.—Ming, the loco foco leader in New York, (who has secured an office in the custom-house as a reward for his *services*.) whilst lecturing to the ward meetings on the charter election which took place yesterday, told his auditors that if paper money was banished, and an exclusive hard money currency established, a poor man might buy a lot in Wall street for $100. This depreciation of property is what we have always contended would happen, but not to such a degree. The man who owns a tract of land, or a horse, worth $100, would perhaps be able to sell it for $10, and so of other things. But as the Express asks, where would the poor man get the $100 to buy the lot in Wall street? His wages, or the value of his labor, would be reduced in proportion, so that where he now earns $1 a day, he would get but 10 cents.

But the absurdity of Ming's argument, and his insincerity, are manifested by his urging his hearers to vote for Varian, a Bank stockholder and director. So it is every where; here in North Carolina as elsewhere. Banks, Bank directors, and Bank Attorneys, are freely denounced, whilst none are more willing to receive favors at the hands of the former, and to derive the profits of the latter, than the most prominent members of the party.

Fayetteville Ob.

Burning Mine—The Pottsville, Pa. Emporium, in speaking of Mr. Dougherty's coal mine near that place, which took fire in January, two persons being suffocated by it, adds that it still continues to burn, and no exertions have impeded the progress of the flames. The mouth of the drift and every air-hole have been tightly closed with plaster, and in a few moments it would burst forth in another quarter with a volcanic explosion. At first it was only supposed that the proppings and loose coal were on fire; but from the length of time and increasing fury of the flames, it is now almost beyond doubt that the solid body of coal is burning. It is the Jugular Vein—the largest in Broad Mountain; and its great eminence precludes the possibility of drowning out the flame by turning the course of some stream into it.

Suicide.—"Suppose, sir, (said Boswell to Dr. Johnson, after having put the case of one who was accused of forging a will, and who had sunk himself into the Thames before the trial of authenticity came on) that a man is absolutely sure that if he lives a few days longer he shall be detected in a fraud, the consequence of which will be utter disgrace and expulsion from society." Johnson replied, "Then, sir, let him go to a distant country; let him go to some place where he is not known; don't let him go to the devil, where he *is* known."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Monday, April 15.

The Presbytery of Orange will meet at this place, on Wednesday the 24th instant.

Episcopal Convention.—As St. James Church, Wilmington, is not expected to be in a condition to be occupied by the annual Convention in May, notice has been issued by Bishop Ives, that said Convention will meet in Christ Church, Newbern, on the third Wednesday, the 15th of May next.

In another column will be found a circular from the Board of Internal Improvement to the Chairman of the County Courts. We hope the object to which it refers will receive due attention from our County Court in May next. A statistical table, such as could be made out by a faithful execution of the plan proposed, would be useful on many occasions, and would lead to a better appreciation of the importance of our State by a more full developement of her resources.

Bank of Cape Fear.—We learn from the Wilmington Advertiser, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, held in Wilmington last week, it was unanimously resolved to open books of subscription for the residue of their unsubscribed stock—which will make their entire capital one and a half millions. This is deemed a judicious measure, because it is thought that the enterprise of North Carolina has been repressed by a want of capital in the state.

The Corner Stone of St James Church, about to be erected in Wilmington, was laid on the 3d inst. with appropriate ceremonies.

A severe gale was experienced off our coast on the 31st ult. which occasioned considerable damage to the shipping. Several vessels were driven on shore, some of which were totally lost. Accounts have been received of the loss of two lives only.

Whig Movements.—The Whigs of the Congressional district composed of the counties of Lenoir, Jones, Craven and Carteret, had a Convention on the 1st inst. at Kinston, for the purpose of nominating a candidate in opposition to their late representative, Mr. Charles Shepard. The Convention was unanimous in the nomination of Col. Samuel Simpson Biddle, of Craven. Mr. Biddle represented the county of Craven in our last Legislature; and it is said the nomination meets with unqualified approbation in all parts of the district. If the Whigs do their duty, no doubt is entertained of Mr. Biddle's election.

Wilmington District.—A meeting of the Whigs of New Hanover is to be held at Wilmington on the 17th inst. for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in Convention at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 1st of May, to nominate a candidate for that Congressional district, in opposition to Gen. M'Kay.

The Reports of the Investigating Committee.—We have been favored by the Hon. William Montgomery with a copy of the reports of the majority and minority of this committee. We have not yet had time to make even a cursory examination. In speaking of them, the editor of the Western Carolinian says:

"We have looked into both reports, but as yet have not been able to get half through either. We have however seen enough to satisfy us that Swartwout, Price, and others, are very great rogues, and have run away with their pockets well stuffed with the public money. If they only had left the money, their running away was a thing well enough; for it is morally certain they never were fit for the office they held. They were appointed in the palmy days of the "old Roman." One thing we sincerely wish,—that Levi Woodbury would also take it into his head to run away—*provided* he would leave the money behind; for we really and truly believe that this man is morally and intellectually unfit for the Treasury Department. Report says Mr. Van Buren is amazingly tired of him. If so, why don't he turn him out and be done with it! Or, if he is afraid to ship him, why not do as the Emperors of Rome use to do in similar cases—send him into honorable exile—that is, send him special minister to England, or to Belgium, or even to Constantinople; anywhere to get rid of him? The fact is, we are all tired of him: the whigs are tired of him; the Democrats are tired of him; and there is no mistake in it, we the '98 Republicans are sick and tired of him; so that Mr. Van Buren will greatly oblige the whole of us by speedily doing something with Levi Woodbury."

Petersburg Market.

April 11.

Cotton—sales generally, 13¼ to 13¾.

Tobacco—Lugs 6 to 9¼; Leaf 9¾ to 15.

Wheat—the article getting scarce, and prices on the advance—Red 1.40; White 1.45.

Major General Scott has been in this city for a few days past, but left yesterday for New York. His Headquarters, however, are at Elizabethtown, N. J.

Nat. Intelligencer, 11th inst.

The Legislature of Wisconsin have fixed the legal rate of interest, in that territory, at 12 per cent.

Upper Canada.—The Toronto Mirror says that Sir Allen McNab and Mr. H. Merritt have been appointed by the Assembly, Commissioners to visit England on the subject of uniting the two provinces.

The British government have recently appointed two gentlemen, Captain Pringle, of the royal engineers, and Josiah Parks, esq. civil engineer, to inquire into and report upon the nature, causes and practical methods for the prevention, of accidents to life and property, arising from explosions of boilers, defective machinery, &c. in steam vessels.

Another fire occurred in Mobile on the 30th ult., which destroyed $150,000 worth of property. The Chronicle of that city says:—"Our ill-fated city is beset with a gang of robbers, murderers and incendiaries, which threaten its destuction, and destroy the peace of its inhabitants. No one can repose at night in security, for he knows not at what moment a torch of the incendiary may be applied to his dwelling."

By the two acts of 1837 and 1839, the Legislature of Virginia have authorized an addition to the Bank capital of the state of $7,170,000, which will, of course, add many millions to the *paper* circulation of the Commonwealth. This is very well for a state in which the "hard money" dogma is held to be so orthodox. Politicians there, however, as elsewhere, often preach one set of doctrines and practise another. The Bentonian theory may serve to delude the ignorant, although known to be false and impracticable by the demagogues who use it.

Nat. Intelligencer.

NORTH CAROLINA COAL.

Our columns can never be better filled than when they contain notices of the metallic and mineral wealth of the state, or of the progress of any enterprize which may lead to her independence of her neighbors, and to her wealth and happiness. It is for this reason that we always seize with avidity any opportunity of *forcing* these matters on the attention of our readers, that by dint of frequent remembrancers, we may bring our people to place a proper estimate on the unbounded and we believe unrivalled wealth locked up within the bosom of our state, only awaiting the hand of enterprize to draw it forth. If we were accustomed to set a proper value on our advantages, and to bring them into play, there would not be in the Union, a state richer, happier, or in which a residence would be more desirable then in North Carolina. We have every thing that may serve to make a great state, and have the advantage of being as far removed from the mob spirit and infidelity of the North, as we are from the Lynch law and irreligion of the South; with a climate free from the extremes to which they are subject.

Our object, however, was not to eulogize North Carolina; but simply to state that we have at this office a specimen of Coal, from the lands of Thomas W. Clegg, esq., at Egypt, on Deep River, in Chatham county, which has been tried at a forge in this town, and pronounced *good*. It is doubtless a part of the formation heretofore spoken of, in Moore county, on the opposite side of Deep River from the plantation of Mr. Clegg. It is not known to what distance this mine extends, but the time will come, we hope, when not only that fact, but the value of the deposite, will be fully known and appreciated.

Fayetteville Observer.

Account of American Manufactures by an Englishman.—At a great Anti-Corn Law Dinner, recently given at Manchester, England, one of the speakers in the course of his remarks, made the following statement: That in 1814 the people of America consumed one hundred bales of cotton. Last year the consumption was nearly three hundred thousand bales, entirely the growth of the short period which has elapsed since 1814. She now stands, in point of consumption, where we stood in the year 1816. Sixteen years ago Lowell, the Manchester of America, was a desert. Its forest echoed no sound but that of the cataract. It now spins and manufactures forty thousand bales of cotton per annum. There is a concentrated water power, amounting to five thousand horses' power, which equals one half of the water power of Great Britain which is applied to the cotton manufacture, and to one sixth of all the steam power so applied. In 1832, America exported two millions eight hundred thousand dollars worth of cotton goods. In 1836, and half of 1837, she exported twenty thousand bales of her cotton manufactures round the Cape of Good Hope to India and China, and thirty-four thousand bales to the markets of South America. Neither is it in the cotton manufactures alone that she is advancing. In 1835, she had seventeen millions of sheep and lambs. In 1838, twenty three millions, which, at three pounds per head, will give sixty million pounds of wool, the whole of which is manufactured there. Inferior woollens are sold as cheap in New York as in the cloth-halls of Leeds. For the last two years English manufacturers have worked without receiving any profit.

Boston Post.

TEXAS *vs.* DUELLING.

We are too apt to look upon Texas as a mere receiving place of all the crime and outlawry thrown out from other societies. To the contrary, a high tone of moral feeling pervades the country, which will speedily show its fruits in good and wholesome laws, honestly and firmly administered. It will be remembered laws have already been enacted against the practice of carrying deadly weapons—and we have just fallen upon the following presentment by the Grand Jury of Harrisburg county, against that remnant of barbarism—the custom of dueling;—

"We take the high and elevated ground that a duellist is a murderer in every sense of the term, and deserves to have stamped upon his brow, a brand black and burning as was placed by the great Jehovah on the forehead of the guilty Cain. His constant practice, for the purpose of making himself a proficient in the use of weapons to be handled in deadly combat, fixes upon him the charge of malice afore-thought. He has not the excuse of the culprit arraigned at the bar for manslaughter—because the law does, as it ever must, make some allowance for the weakness of human frailty, and the force of human passions."

Mobile Chronicle.

It is perhaps not generally known that the flowers of the Yellow Jessamine, is an active and dangerous poison. A case occurred on Thursday last in the family of the editor of this paper, which had well nigh resulted in the death of his two childen, who had eaten of the flowers, for the honey they contain. About two hours after, both were attacked with violent vomiting, which continued for nearly two hours, and but for speedy medical aid would have proved fatal. In fact, the cases, with every attention, were for some time extremely doubtful. The yellow jessamine grows abundantly in the forests in this country, is an exceedingly beautiful flower, and often transplanted around the dwellings of our citizens.

Floridian.

Bones, Muscles, &c.—Perhaps every one has not plunged deep enough into the ocean of anatomical science to know that there are two hundred and forty bones, four hundred muscles and tendons, one hundred nerves, one hundred cartilages and ligaments, and nine kinds of articulations of joinings, in the mechanical structure of the "fearfully and wonderfully made" *house he lives in!*

FROM THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.

Burlington, (Vt.) April 5.

Things are in a sad state at the North. Hardly a night passes without a burning on one side or the other. On Friday of last week, a barn and shed owned by Charles Miller, of St. Armand, were burned down, together with their contents, consisting of eight horses, ten cows, two oxen, five calves, and a large quantity of hay. The Missisquoi Standard says that the perpetrators of this act were traced several miles in the direction of Swanton, but that suspicion does not fix upon any one in particular. As a matter of course, this led to retaliation, and on the following night two barns were burned on this side—one of which, we believe, was owned by John Barr, esq., of Highgate. Two companies of the Highgate militia were under arms on Monday, and a gentleman who came through on Tuesday, informs us that excitement was at its highest pitch. We further learn that the incendiaries on this side were, in one instance, recognized as belonging to the volunteers. They were fired upon, and returned the shot, but without any effect on either side. A messenger has gone to Shoreham, to represent the matter to Gov. Jennison. We hope his Excellency will adopt prompt and efficient measures to bring to justice every individual concerned in these atrocious deeds, whether citizen or refugee.

Free Press.

MEXICO.

Private letters from the most respectable houses in Mexico, announce in positive terms that the treaty of peace concluded by Admiral Baudin and the Mexican plenipotentiaries, has been ratified by the Mexican Government. One of these letters informs us that the army of General Cos was routed near Tuspan by General Mexia, with the loss of 300 prisoners. It further appears that Bustamente was marching upon Tampico.

We guarantee the accuracy of this intelligence.

Since the above was committed to type, we have received by a schooner arrived from Tampico a confirmation of the news of the triumph of Gen. Mexia. The battle was fought on the 15th March, near Tuspan, and the whole loss of the government troops was 600 prisoners and 400 killed.

Gen. Cos escaped in a wonderful manner by means of a disguise, in which he clothed himself.

The victory gave rise to great rejoicings at Tampico.

Arista was about to depart from San Luis Potosi for Tampico with 1000 men, but it was supposed that the defeat of Cos would make him retrace his steps. They were well prepared to receive him at Tampico.

FROM MATAMORAS.

We are informed that letters have been received here from the above place, giving the information that a battle had been fought in that neighborhood, between the federalists and the troops of the government, in which the latter were defeated.

From the Raleigh Star.

☞ We invite public attention to the subjoined circular. As its object is a highly important one, we hope every necessary effort will be made for its accomplishment.

To the Chairman of the County Court of —— County.

Sir: The Board of Internal Improvements, by the act which created it, has a general superintendence over all the public improvements in the state; for which reason it is highly important that the total amount of produce of each county in the state should be in the possession of, and known to, the Board. Such a mass of statistical information would form a *text book of reference* of incalculable advantage for the successful prosecution of the works now in progress, and, if possible, of still greater importance to such as should hereafter be recommended to the patronage of the state and our citizens.

By reference to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, the idea can be fully illustrated. The Board is very solicitous to carry into effect the acts of the Legislature in relation to this road; and for that purpose deem it of the utmost importance that the amount of produce which is likely to be transported on the contemplated road should be ascertained with the utmost practicable certainty. It will be recollected that, at the session of 1836-'7, an act was passed, authorizing the Board to subscribe two-fifths of the sum which might be found necessary to construct the said road, whenever three-fifths should be subscribed by individuals. This act failed, from the want of the requisite amount of individual subscription; and that it may not happen that the late act supplemental to the former one, which authorises the subscription on the part of the state of three-fifths, when individuals shall have subscribed two-fifths, shall also fail, we request information, that the public may have some accurate data, on which to found the probable value of the stock. The cost of the road has been ascertained by the survey and estimates of an Engineer; but doubt and uncertainty exist as to the amount of transportation which may be calculated on, and, of course, as to the amount of profit which an investment in its stock may yield. The Board are of opinion, that the want of information on this point is the chief cause of the failure of the subscription; for it cannot be doubted that the means of the country interested are ample, or that they would be applied, if it could be shown that the investment would be a good one; and until this difficulty is removed, and the whole subject laid fairly before the public, it is apprehended that capitalists will continue backward in making investments in the stock. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the section of country (in relation to its trade) which this road is designed to accommodate, the ordinary methods of obtaining the desired facts are not applicable to it. Generally, the amount of exportable produce of a country may be easily ascertained at the market at which it is traded; but the produce of this section is carried to the markets of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, and to their villages as well as emporiums: it is so diffused and scattered abroad, that we must look to the *grower* instead of the purchaser, for a correct knowledge of its amount. And the Board believe and trust that an opportunity will shortly offer, when it may be ascertained without cost to the state, or inconvenience to the people, and, compared to the great benefit to be derived, with very little trouble to the agents who may be engaged in procuring it; and thinking it very important that the occasion should not be passed by unimproved, have determined to ask the aid of the County Courts, not only of the counties west of Fayetteville, being those most interested in that road, but also of all other counties—to be preserved and used as occasion may require.

In stating the wishes of the Board, which I will now do, the mode of obtaining the desired information will be sufficiently explained.

The Board requests your County Court, at its next session, to direct the Magistrates who may be appointed to take the list of taxables and taxable property, to ascertain from each person, at the time he offers his list, the amount of produce he raised in 1838; the market at which he sold, or designs selling it; to keep lists of the same, according to the forms herewith transmitted, and to return them to the Clerk, along with the tax lists, who is requested to forward them to the Board as early as possible. In making the appointment of magistrates for taking the lists, it is very desirable that such persons only should be selected as would cheerfully perform this easy, but *very* important task. All produce which is destined for exportation beyond the limits of the state, should be returned, whether it is taken off by the grower or a neighboring merchant. When these lists shall have been returned to the Board, consolidated and made public, as they will be, it is evident that a mass of the most interesting information, touching the capacity of the country to sustain the contemplated Rail Road and all other works, will have been obtained; and no one, who has spare money, will any longer be at a loss to determine on the propriety of investing it. If the Magistrates for taking the tax lists in your county, shall have been appointed before this communication reaches you, be pleased to take an early opportunity of having the forms placed in their hands. By attending to which business, and making as early a return to this office as practicable, you will much oblige.

Most respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen,

EDW'D. B. DUDLEY,
Gov. of N. C. and Pres't ex officio of the B'd of Int. Imp.

Executive Office, N. C.
Raleigh, March 22, 1839.

By order of the Board.
C. C. Battle, *Secretary.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mrs. Branch, in Franklin county, on the 3rd of April, by the Rev. Mr. Burge, James H. Norwood, Esq., of this place, to Sarah F. Benners, eldest daughter of the late Lucas Benners, of Craven county.

DIED,

In this county, on Monday the 8th inst., Miss Elizabeth Riley, aged 78.

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
11 Thursday,	5 36	6 24	Last 6 11 19 after.
12 Friday,	5 35	6 25	New 13 6 3 after.
13 Saturday,	5 34	6 26	First 28 11 37 morn
14 Sunday,	5 33	6 27	Full 28 2 8 after
15 Monday,	5 32	6 28	
16 Tuesday,	5 31	6 29	
17 Wednesday	5 30	6 30	

Junto Academy.

This Institution, twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and six miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited, by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an accademical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of a sufficient and competent instructor; so that the requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academics of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders, so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of five months, $12 50.

English Department, $8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th of June next.

☞ The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.

April 16. 65—

NEW GOODS.

☞ Just Received

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

Have just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

April 15. 65—

Richmond Foundry
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THIS establishment has been in successful operation for nearly thirty years, and is one of the most extensive and complete, south of the Potomac.

The Proprietors are prepared to receive orders for Castings of all descriptions.

Mill Gearing, Stationary and Locomotive Engines, Rail Road Wheels, Tobacco and Oil Presses, Bells of all sizes.

Plans and estimates furnished when required.

All orders addressed to the subscribers, at Richmond, or HOLDERBY & MCPHEETERS Agents, Petersburg, Va., will be executed with promptness and on moderate terms.

D. J. BURR & Co.

Richmond, 1839.

☞ Cash will be paid for 4 or 5,000 lbs. of old COPPER, for the above establishment by

HOLDERBY & MCPHEETERS,
General Agents, & Commission Merchants,
Petersburg, Va.

April, 1839. 64—1m

To Bridge Builders.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on Tuesday the 7th May next, the repairing the bridge across the Alamance, near Judge Ruffin's.

WILLIAM HOLT,
GEORGE FOUST,
JOHN STOCKARD,
HANDY WOOD,
NICHOLAS ALBRIGHT. } Commissioners.

April 8. 64

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THE subscriber keeps this invaluable medicine for sale at Pleasant Grove Post Office, Orange County. Its merits have been abundantly tested in the cure of the *Consumption, diseases of the Liver, &c.*

GAB. B. LEA, *Agent.*

Pleasant Grove, Orange, April 8. 64—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
John Allen 2
James Allison
James Atkison
Deacon Seldon Arnold
Robert Anderson

B
Miss Harriet Booth
Affy & Mercury, servants of Mr. Burgwin
William Baldwin 2
James Baldwin
Mosher Barton
John Bowers
James P. Brown
Joseph Barlow
James Brockwell
William Brown
Reuben Batchlor
Reddick Brown

C
George F. Coggins
Caty Crabtree
Edward Cowdle
James H. Christie
John Crabtree
Thomas Crabtree
William Chambloe
Abel Cain
William Carrington
David Comb
Abraham Crabtree
Mary Clark
Reuben Carden
Lewis Carmichael

D
Roland Davis
Hampton Dollar
William Dollar
Timothy Davis
William Durkin
James Daugherty

F
Hugh Faucette
James Faucette
Absha Faucette
Green Fegley
Alexander Forrest

H
Paul Heartt
Robert Hall, sen.
Thomas Hutchins
David Houlder
Kenady Horton
John Holloway
John Hunter
James Haney
John Haney
James T. Hutchins
Leroy Hudnal
Cave & Holland
John Hodge

I
John H Ingram

J
Charles Jordan
Samuel Jordan
James Jones
Haggie Johnston
William C. Jackson
Col. Thomas Jones

K
John Kelly 2
John W Keith 2
Alex'r M. Kirkland 2

L
Mrs. Mary Laws 2
John Lockhart
Miss Mary E. Lane
Micajah Leonard
Silas M. Link

M
Alex'r Montgomery
James Montgomery
William M'Dowell
Hunter M'Culloch
Miss Eliza M'Cown
Thomas M'Cracken
John or Aaron Marcom
Rev. Thomas Mason
Andrew C. Murdock
Rev. Robert C. Maynard

N
William Nuthold
James E. Norfleet

O
Henry O'Daniel
Hollowell Old

P
George Pratt 2
Thomas G. Pratt 2
John Price
Edward Pender
William Piper
Henry Pickett

R
Henry Richards
Copland Riley
James Riley (of James)
George Ray
William D Ray
Judson Riley
William M. Roberts
William Roberts 2
James Riggs 2
Cassly P. Rainey
James Rainey
John Ray
James Reeves
John Reeves
George Reeves
Wilson Rhea
John U. Roberts

S
William Smith 2
James Saughan
Leonard Smith
Joseph Steel
Mrs. Nancy Steel
Gen. John Smith
William F. C. Smith

T
James Turner
Abel Thompson
Samuel Tate
Peter Thomson
Joseph L. Turner

W
William H. Woods
Samuel Wilson
Charles Wilson
William Wilson
Samuel Wortham
Joseph D. Webb
Henderson Woods
Lemuel Wilkerson
James Wilkins
John C. Walker
Grandison Woods
Charles Yancy
George Yancy

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

April 1. 64—

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn you, John Hutchins, against paying to John Kimbrow, or any other person or persons whatsoever excepting myself, the amount of a judgment that is in your hands for collection against Mary Y. Watson, for the sum of forty five dollars, on a note of hand due the first day of February, 1839. I gave up the note, by an agreement made in the presence of Albert G. Byrd, to Thomas Owens for collection, and he has not complied with our agreement, and I have good cause to believe, and do believe, that he does not intend to act in good faith.

A. BIRK.

April 6. 64—

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Thursday the 28th ultimo, a bound boy by the name of MARTIN JACKSON, aged about eighteen years. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him under the penalty of the law.

SOLOMON FULLER.

April 6. 64

A Democratic Meeting.

THE friends of Democratic Principles in Orange county and elsewhere, are requested to attended a Republican Administration Meeting, to be held at David Mebane's, esq. in the Hawfields, on Saturday the 27th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements to carry out the wishes of our administration friends throughout the state, in opposition to the combined forces of modern bank federal Whiggery. A full meeting is desired. Our late Representative will be requested to attend and address the meeting.

A DEMOCRAT.

April 4. 64—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1839.

William N. Pratt, and others,
vs.
Reuben Carden, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Johnson and Sarah his wife are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said Benjamin Johnson and Sarah his wife, be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and set down for hearing *ex parte*.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

Price adv. $4 50. 64—6w

A NEW SERIES.

☞ A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

THE FOURTH VOLUME OF
BURTON'S
Gentleman's Magazine,
AND
AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW,

COMMENCED on the first of January, 1839. Terms, Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two large volumes of nearly 1,000 pages are published every year.

This popular work is now printed with new type, cast expressly for the purpose, on fine thick paper, well stitched in a neat cover. Valuable engravings are given in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine and American Monthly Review has attained a standing that ensures its continuance, and the commendatory notices of the most respectable portion of the press attest its merits and popularity. Each number contains sixty four extra sized octavo pages, and presents more reading matter than a volume of a novel. It is published at little more than half the price of any other magazine in the United States, yet contains as many original papers as any other publication.

WM. E. BURTON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, PHILADELPHIA.

The most distinguished Writers of America fill the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine with original contributions.

The Review department of the Gentleman's Magazine, which has elicited notice from all points of the literary circle, will continue to present a complete account of the popular literature of the day, with liberal extracts from rare and popular works. Translations from the lighter portions of the French, German, Spanish and Italian authors, occur in every number. Copious and Anecdotal Biographies of Eminent men of the day, with Engraved Likenesses, will frequently ornament the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Field Sports and Manly Pastimes.

Arrangements have been made with a writer of acknowledged ability to produce in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, a monthly series of articles, descriptive of the various Manly Sports and Pastimes, embracing a fund of information not elsewhere attainable, and illustrated, in its course, by several hundred engravings on wood, by Parmelee, fom designs by Landseer, Cooper, Cruikshank, etc.

Among others, the following subjects will be particularly exemplified:

The Art of Gunning, in all its branches, including the Rifle and Pistol Shooting, with ample directions and valuable hints to the young gunner.

The Natural History of the American Game Birds.

Boating and Sailing, with a full description of the various fancy crafts, and an interesting account of the principal Yatch Clubs in Europe.

The Horse and the Dog, in all their varieties, with every requisite respecting Purchase, Breeding, Breaking and Keeping.

Angling, with an account of American Fishes.

Archery, with its Customs, &c., and a History of its Rise and Progress.

Skating, Quoits, Cricket, Racket, Fives, and other Ball Games.

Forming, in the whole, a valuable Cyclopedia of useful and agreeable knowledge.

The Second and Third Volumes of nearly one thousand pages, contain the Celebrated ANNIVERSARY REGISTER, and Monthly Calendar of American Chronology, complete for every day in the year.

Subscribers forwarding a Five Dollar Bill, may command a year's subscription and the remittance of these two volumes, in numbers, by the mail. Or any friend, or well-wisher, transmitting the names of five, or more subscribers, at three dollars each, will receive the two volumes for 1838, containing the Calendar, free of expense.

For the convenience of subscribers, various combinations have been formed, wherein the transmission of a five dollar bill will save material trouble.

A five dollar bill, of par value, will command two years' subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine—or two copies for one year, if sent to one direction.

A five dollar bill, of par value, will command one year's subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, and one year's subscription to the Lady's Book, published in Philadelphia by Mr. Godey, at three dollars per annum.

A five dollar bill, of par value, will command one year's subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, and one year's subscription to any of the popular Weekly Papers published in Philadelphia; and the proprietor pledges himself that both periodicals shall be duly forwarded to the given direction. By this means, subscribers at a distance may save postage and discount, and depend upon the receipt of their chosen works.

At the termination of the time paid for and agreed upon, the subscriber must intimate his intention of discontinuance, or pay the ensuing year upon demand.

Editors of newspapers are requested to oblige us with a few insertions of our advertisement, and accept the Magazine for regular notice; a copy of the paper containing notice or advertisement is requested to be sent to the Editor—but a regular exchange is not solicited, as newspapers sent to magazines are liable to postage.

☞ CHANGE OF OFFICE. ☜

William E. Burton, Editor and Publisher, opposite the Exchange, Dock street, Philadelphia—where all orders and communications, postage paid, are requested to be directed.

March 1. 63—

NEW WATCHES,
Jewellery, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Levers,
PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES,
Fine Gold Chains,
Breast Pins,
Ear Rings,
Finger Rings,
Pencils,
Silver Tea and Table Spoons,
Music Boxes,
Knives, &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of Perfumery.

All of which, being selected by himself, he can promise will be found excellent articles.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the repair of Watches committed to his charge; and all work put into his hands will be executed with reasonable despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

April 1. 63—

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hatchborn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 61—tf

Equity Sale.

IN odedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at March Term, 1839, I shall sell before the court house, in the town of Hillsborough, on Monday the 27th day of May next, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, a TRACT OF LAND belonging to the heirs at law of the late William McCauley, lying on the waters of New Hope, adjoining the lands of Charles Trice and others, supposed to contain about 500 acres.

Also the HOUSE AND LOT in Chapel Hill, known as the Thomson House.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

March 30 63—4w

WANTED,

A FIRST rate Journeyman Cabinet Maker, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

Apply to the subscriber, living six miles north of M'Cuistin, Trolinger & Co.'s Cotton Factory.

WILLEY MURRAY.

February 20. 58—

JOURNAL
OF THE
American Silk Society,
AND
RURAL ECONOMIST

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after full discussion, in the course of which a great mass of facts and valuable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention, that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labor, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the Silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution the subscribe has been solicited to assume the editorial superintendence of the Journal to be published by the Society. And now, with not the least abatement of that fondness (not to say passion) for rural life, and all its pursuits, which prompted him eighteen years since to issue the first number of the old American Farmer, he is but too happy to salute once more his old friends and correspondents, promising to deserve new ones by the most assiduous endeavors (not incompatible with strict attention to his official duties) to accelerate the growth and progress of what he is convinced is destined to become a great branch of national industry, bringing into active exercise much of the now unproductive laboring power of the country, giving comfort to the widow and the orphan, by offering them suitable and remunerating employment; and making, in the aggregate, a large addition to the wealth and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Though Silk, and every thing connected with its production, and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the Journal; for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *Agriculture, Horticulture*, and *Rural* and *Domestic Economy*. Hence the adjunctive title "Rural Economist."

J. S. SKINNER.

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form. Each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed colored cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal, will please collect at once and transmit the subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GIDEON B. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary to the Society.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of American Staples, and who will have the kindness to give this prospectus a few insertions, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

February, 1839. 58—

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

A SMALL supply of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by

A. PARKS.

March 14. 61—

ORANGE HOTEL.
Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. 41tf—

BETHMONT
Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions; the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs Morrow has given in the managent of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22. 51—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of LATIMER & MEBANE, or to JAMES MEBANE, Jr. are requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate settlement; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

January 23. 54—

House and Lot
For Sale---in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purpo es of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two-story Damed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden, which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Philips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

December 4. 48—

Prospectus of the Second Volume
OF THE
American Museum
OF
Literature and the Arts.
A Monthly Magazine, embellished with Steel Portraits.

ON the 1st of January, 1839, was commenced the second volume of the American Museum of Literature and the Arts. This Magazine is a depository of papers in the various departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts, calculated alike to instruct, profit, and please the reader. As utility is the characteristic of the age, the Museum contains articles of solid interest upon Science, Literature, History, Biography, and Morals. Reviews and literary criticisms, so important in this publishing age, occupy a prominent place in the work. It also contains short reviews of the entire works of distinguished American authors, accompanied by portraits engraved on steel.

The solidity of the work is relieved by lighter articles—such as graceful essays, interesting and amusing tales, criticisms upon the fine arts, legends, sketches of travel, literary and scientific intelligence, and poetry of a superior order.

The very favorable reception which the work has met from the press and the public, has justified the proprietors in making liberal arrangements for contributions to the second volume; and they have accordingly made large additions to their corps of regular contributors. In the January number will be found original papers from the following popular writers—

Rev. Dr. Beasley, Rev. J. G. Morris, Rev. J. H. Clinch, David Hoffman, esq. W. G. Simms, Charles West Thompson, T. R. Holland, H. T. Tuckerman, E. A. Poe, Professor Fisher of the University of Maryland, Professor Foreman, W. B. Tappan, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss H. F. Gould, Mrs. Emma C. Embury. Besides these, many other writers of known ability have contributed to the work, and will continue to aid us.

In this number is the commencement of a series of "Italian Sketches," by a gentleman of taste and scholarship who has been sojourning in that classic country. Besides these, the future numbers of the Museum will contain articles from distinguished European writers.—although we are far more anxious to receive assistance from, and encourage, native talent.

PLATES.—Portraits on steel, by a distinguished artist, similar to that of Washington Irving in the September number, and of J. F. Cooper in the January number, will continue to embellish the work.

TERMS.—The American Museum is printed on good paper, with new type, and makes two volumes a year, of more than 500 pages each. Price $5 per annum, payable in advance. Four copies will be sent one year for $15. We shall be happy to receive applications, *post paid*, for travelling and local agencies, with references enclosed. All communications must be *post paid*, and directed to the editors.

Travelling Agents greatly needed.

BROOKS & SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors.

Baltimore, January, 1839. 61—

☞ BLANKS for sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and amend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

He would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

Look at This.

THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer, with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, demanding at present the whole of my time, alone prevent me from again assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the state that holds out better inducements for an establishment of the kind.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. Jan. 21. 58—

For Sale,

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO GIRL, now in the possession of Robert Pleasants, Hillsborough.

GILES MEBANE.

March 25. 63tf—

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 68—

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
CANDIES,

Raisins,	Currants,
Oranges,	Almonds,
Lemons,	Walnuts,
Apples,	Brazil Nuts,
Figs,	Filberts,
Prunes,	Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6. 48—

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of
Dry Goods, &c.
COMPRISING
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Satinets,
FRENCH, ENGISH AND AMERICAN
PRINTS,
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
Black & Coloured Silks,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
ALSO
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough
April 5. 65—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.